

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Crawford-Gilpin House

other names/site number Lane-Wells House / 109-386-64173

2. Location

street & number 339 S. Ohio Street

N/A ☐ not for publication

city or town Martinsville

N/A ☐ vicinity

state Indiana code IN county Morgan

code 109 zip code 46151

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be consider significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Indiana Department of Natural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional
comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined eligible for the National
Register.

☐ See continuation sheet

☐ determined not eligible for the National
Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

Crawford-Gilpin House
Name of Property

Morgan, IN
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-state
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Mid-19th Century: Italianate
OTHER: gabled-ell

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
walls BRICK
STONE: limestone
roof STONE: slate
other STONE: limestone
WOOD
ASPHALT

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more sheets.)

Crawford-Gilpin House
Name of Property

Morgan, IN
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significant within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination if individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record
- # _____

Areas of significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

c.1862

Significant Dates

c.1862

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Crawford-Gilpin House
Name of Property

Morgan, IN
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1

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Zone Easting Northing

3

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Zone Easting Northing

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4

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☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William and Kelly Jo Wells/ Owners

organization N/A date 8/8/07

street & number 339 S. Ohio Street telephone (765) 352-0578

city or town Martinsville state IN. zip code 46151

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 Or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name William and Kelly Jo Wells

street & number 339 S. Ohio Street telephone (765) 352-0578

city or town Martinsville state IN zip code 46151

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance to the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Crawford-Gilpin House, Morgan, IN

Section 7, Description:

This c.1862 house is a 2-story gabled-ell, brick Italianate style dwelling with a wooden porch and a raised basement with windows. The house, which is at the intersection of Ohio and Walnut Streets, fronts West onto Ohio Street. It is set-back on a large, 2-lot corner and is surrounded by mature trees, shrubs and flower beds, forming borders around the house and along the boundary of the property. It resides among a modest neighborhood with historic homes peppered throughout. Two brick walkways, one leading from the public sidewalk on Ohio Street to the front porch and another from the brick patio to a door in the carriage house, compliment the bricks in the house and carriage house. A straight, concrete driveway, in the Northeast corner of the property, leads from Walnut Street to the attached carriage house. There are no other resources on the property.

Exterior:

The triple layer brick foundation and walls are soft brick laid in common bond with 9 rows of stretchers and 1 row of headers with flush mortar joints. On the main West facade, in the raised basement, three (3) 2-light, wooden casement windows with brick, segmental relieving arches and limestone window sills, reside under the porch. In the West end of the gable, in the raised basement, is the bottom of a tri-partite bay window, consisting of three (3) 2-light, wooden casement windows with brick, segmental relieving arches, limestone window sills, and single-light, wooden storm windows. Between the raised basement and the main floor, a beveled, limestone belt course wraps around two sides of the house. The belt course, beginning at the South end of the porch, continues around the main West facade, to the North side of the house, and ends at the East end of the gable of the house. Above the belt course, on the main floor, is the top of the bay window. The bay window consists of wooden bracketed eaves with frieze board, three (3) narrow, 2-light, round arch wood windows with brick, round relieving arches, limestone keystones, limestone plinths, limestone window sills with corbel blocks and louvered, arched storm shutters. All brick arches are formed of a single course of gauged stretcher-laid brick.

Above the bay window, on the 2nd floor, is a four over four light, wood round arched window with a brick, round relieving arch, a limestone keystone, limestone plinths, a limestone window sill and louvered, arched, storm shutters. The eaves and gables in the house and attached carriage house are wood with rake molding, along the brick walls, and the fascias of the gables are trimmed with crown molding. An attic vent rests in the peak of each gable in the house.

To the South of the bay window, a brick staircase leads from the brick walkway to the front wooden porch, at the height of the main floor and spanning the length of the ell. Supporting the floor of the porch are four (4) brick piers. The piers, along with panels of wood lattice, form a skirt around the bottom of the porch. The floor of the porch is wood with three (3) wooden chamfered posts and two (2) chamfered engaged posts which rest on the brick columns, below. There are four (4) wide, scalloped, wooden arches along the front and South end of the porch. The scalloped arches, consisting of flat panels

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Crawford-Gilpin House, Morgan, IN

with floral motifs and wooden floral medallions with a rosette in the center of each, help to support the roof of the porch. The porch eaves are surrounded by floral brackets and crown molding rests at the bottom of the arches, around the chamfered posts, forming a "capital" for each post. Rake molding runs along the exterior, on and around the brackets and the arches. Below the arches, and between the chamfered posts, three (3) sections of flat balusters, featuring a teardrop shape in the center and cut to resemble the profile of turned balusters, make up the three (3) sections of balustrade surrounding the porch. The hand rails are wooden and rounded on the edges. Two (2) four-over-four light, round arched windows with limestone keystones, limestone plinths, limestone window sills and brick, round relieving arches, louvered, round arched, storm shutters, along with the main entrance, fill the West wall of the ell. The ceiling on the porch is wood trimmed with crown molding.

The main entrance consists of a wooden surround; round arched doorway with a wooden keystone, a round, wooden relieving arch, and a single-light, round arched transom. Wooden pilasters, on either side, mimic the chamfered posts on the porch. The entrance, also, features louvered, arched storm shutters and a limestone door sill. The exterior door is a wooden, 8-light, paneled storm door and the original interior door is a wooden, single-light, paneled door with arched glass. The secondary flat roof over the porch is asphalt and the roof of the main house is the original, polychromatic slate roof in a diamond pattern. Two brick interior ridge chimneys sit atop the house. One chimney rests in the middle of the gable and the other on the North end of the ell, where the gable and ell intersect.

On the south side of the house, in the South end of the ell, a "Majestic" coal chute replaces a wooden casement window, once used in the raised basement. The brick, segmental relieving arch, belonging to the window, still remains. Above the coal chute, on the main floor, is a four-over-four light, wooden, round arched window with a brick, round relieving arch, a limestone window sill and louvered, arched, wooden storm shutters. On the 2nd floor, above the coal chute is another four-over-four light, wooden, round arched window with a brick, round relieving arch, and a limestone window sill. The louvered, arched storm shutters on this window are missing.

On the East wall of the ell, in the raised basement, is a small, single-light, fixed, square window with a brick window sill. To the North of this window, in the raised basement, is a 2-light, wooden, casement window with a single-light, wooden storm window and a wooden window sill. Above this casement window, on the 2nd floor, is a one-over-one light, wooden staircase window, near the eave of the house. In the East end of the gable, where the gable and ell intersect, is a one-over-one light, wooden casement window with a brick, segmental relieving arch, a limestone window sill, and a single-light, wooden storm window. Above the casement window, on the main floor, is a four-over-four light, round arched window with a brick, round relieving arch, a limestone window sill. The louvered, storm shutters on this window are missing.

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Crawford-Gilpin House, Morgan, IN

At the East end of the gable of the house, on the 2nd floor, is a four-over-four light, round arched window with a brick, round relieving arch and a limestone window sill. The louvered, storm shutters on this window are missing.

On the North side of the house, at the East-West facing gabled section of the house, a concrete walkway leads from the driveway to an entrance in the raised basement. The entrance has an 8-light, paneled, storm door and a single-light, paneled, wooden interior door with square glass. To the West of the entrance, in the raised basement is a 2-light, wooden casement window with a brick, segmental relieving arch, a limestone window sill, and a single-light, wooden storm window. In the West end of the gable, in the raised basement, a 2-light, wooden, casement window with a brick, segmental relieving arch, a limestone window sill and a single-light, wooden, storm window. Above this casement window, on the main floor is a four-over-four light, wooden, round arched window with a brick, round relieving arch, a limestone keystone, limestone corbels, a limestone window sill and louvered, arched storm shutters.

To the East of this window, on the main floor, is the main side entrance. The original staircase to the entrance is a double-sided, wrought iron and wood staircase with a limestone step at the base, beginning at the raised basement, on either side of the door. The double-sided staircase is supported by a large, brick column topped with a limestone landing. The arched entrance is wooden with a single-light, round arched transom, a brick, round relieving arch, a limestone keystone, limestone springer blocks, and a limestone door sill. The exterior door is an 8-light, paneled storm door and the original interior door is a single-light, 2-panel door with arched glass. Above the entrance is a wooden, arched door hood which mimics the scallops and brackets found in the porch and bay window. The door hood is supported by scalloped brackets which rest upon the limestone springer blocks, on either side of the doorway. The ceiling of the door hood is wood trimmed with rake molding, along the base, and the roof of the door hood is covered with asphalt.

To the East of the side entrance, on the main floor, are two (2) four-over-four light, round arched windows with brick, round relieving arches, limestone keystones, limestone plinths, limestone window sills and louvered, arched storm shutters.

Attached to the East end gable of the house, is a 1-story, c.1862, carriage house. The double-layer, soft brick walls are laid in common bond with 9 rows of stretchers and 1 row of headers with flush mortar joints. The carriage house is inset approximately one (1) foot, on either side of the gable portion of the house. On the South wall of the carriage house is a wooden entry door with a brick, segmental relieving arch and a 4-panel, wooden door. To the East of the doorway, on the same wall, are two (2) four-over-four light, wooden casement windows with brick, segmental relieving arches and limestone window sills. Attached to the two (2) windows are fixed, arched shutters and the roof of the carriage house is asphalt. On the East wall of the carriage house, the entire wall, with the exception of a triangular shaped wood panel, is brick. Below the wood panel, bricks have been added to cover a doorway which was there, at one time. On the North wall of the carriage house and the North side of the house, two (2)

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Crawford-Gilpin House, Morgan, IN

sets of period, wooden, carriage-style doors open out onto the driveway. The wooden doors are supported by three (3) brick columns. There are two (2) columns on either end of the carriage house and another in the center.

Interior:

The basic floor plan of the house is laid-out as follows: there is a central hall and three (3) main 16' x 16' rooms on each floor, from the raised basement to the 2nd floor, and each room is "stacked" on top of the room directly below it. In describing the interior, this document begins in the central hall, on the main floor, then, moves to the West end of the gable of the house and continues through the three (3) main rooms, in a clockwise direction. After describing the main floor, the document will move to the second floor and, finally, to the raised basement, describing each floor in the same manner.

Main floor:

On the West wall of the central hall is the main entry door, overlooking the front porch and Ohio Street. On the North wall are two (2) wooden doorways, topped with rectangular, single-light transoms and pediment shaped headers with plain vertical boards. The doorways lead to the East and West ends of the gable, in the house.

On the South wall, the main staircase begins, with an 8-inch turned, square bottomed, chamfered, newel post. The tread decoration on the staircase is the same floral motif as described on the porch and bay window. The staircase is made from poplar and oak, which has been painted, and the walls and ceiling are plaster. The staircase begins facing East and winds up and around to the 2nd floor, hallway, facing West (180 degrees). A staircase window with the same molding as described in the central hall rests at the top of the stairs. At the base of the stairs, on the South wall, a wooden doorway, topped with a single-light, rectangular transom and pediment shaped header with raking cornice and plain vertical boards, leads to the ell of the house. On the South wall, under the main staircase, is another staircase. The stairs lead down and around to the hallway in the raised basement. The stairs begin facing South, and end facing West (90 degrees). The staircase is made, of poplar, which has been painted, and the walls and ceiling are plaster. The flooring in the central hall is laminated wood, over the original poplar floors and the walls and ceiling are plaster. A hand painted, glass chandelier hangs below a plaster medallion, above the main entry door.

To the North of the main entry, in the West end of the gable, is the dining room. On the West wall of the dining room is the bay window, overlooking Ohio Street. On the North wall, are a window and the side entrance, overlooking Walnut Street. The flooring in the dining room is carpet and laminated wood over the original poplar floor. The walls and ceiling are plaster and the woodwork, along the top of the windows and doorways, is the same pediment shaped headers with plain vertical boards as described in the central hall. The window sills are rounded and a crystal chandelier hangs in the center of the room. On

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Crawford-Gilpin House, Morgan, IN

the East wall of the dining room, a wooden doorway, topped with a single-light, rectangular transom, leads to the East end of the gable and into the large kitchen.

On the West wall of the kitchen is a built-in pantry with wooden shelves, a wooden 4-panel door, and a rectangular shaped storage space, above. In the space, above, a wooden door, opening out into the room, mimics the size and shape of the transoms above the doorways.

On the North wall, two (2) windows rest upon an exposed brick wall. On the South wall is a window, overlooking the Southwest corner of the property. The flooring in the kitchen is laminated wood, over the original poplar floor. The walls and ceiling are brick and plaster and a modern ceiling fan hangs in the center of the room. On South wall of the kitchen are a window, overlooking the South side of the property, and a wooden doorway leading back into the central hall.

To the South of the main entry, in the ell of the house, is the living room. On the West wall of the living room are two (2) windows, overlooking the front porch. On the North wall, a gas burning fireplace with a poplar, paneled mantle and marble surround and hearth, along with a built-in bookcase, fill the wall. These items were installed recently to replace a missing mantel (see below). The flooring in the living room is carpet, over the original poplar floor. The walls and ceiling are drywall, replacing damaged plaster. The ceiling is trimmed with crown molding and a brass chandelier hangs in the center of the room.

2nd floor:

On the West wall of the 2nd floor hallway is a wooden, 4-panel door leading to a bathroom, featuring a claw foot tub, a pedestal sink and a toilet. The flooring of the bathroom is vinyl, the walls and ceiling are plaster, and bead board covers the bottom third of the room. A modern light fixture hangs above the pedestal sink.

On the North Wall of the hallway, two (2) wooden doorways with 4-panel doors topped with narrow, rectangular, single-light transoms lead to the East and West ends of the gable in the house. Door and window moldings on the second floor consist of plain boards without the pedimented header. On the East wall of the hallway, a wooden 4-panel door leads to a large linen closet with deep wooden shelves and a storage space at the bottom. On the South wall of the hallway are a wooden, 4-panel door topped with a narrow, rectangular, single-light transom that leads to the ell of the house, along with a chamfered end post for the stair railing. The flooring in the hallway is the original poplar floor and has been painted. The walls and ceiling are plaster with a wooden panel in the ceiling, used as an access to the attic, above.

Moving North, into the West end of the gable, is a bedroom. On the West wall of the bedroom is a window, overlooking Ohio Street. On the South wall is a wooden, louvered door which leads to a closet. The flooring in the bedroom is the original poplar floor and has been painted. The walls and ceiling are plaster and a modern light fixture hangs in the center of the room. On the East wall of the bedroom, a

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wooden doorway with a 4-panel, wooden door, topped with a narrow, rectangular, single-light transom leads to the East end of the gable and into a 2nd bedroom.

On the North wall of the 2nd bedroom is a 4-panel wooden door which leads to a closet. On the East wall of the bedroom is a window, overlooking the carriage house and the East side of the property. The flooring is the original poplar floor and has been painted. The walls and ceiling are plaster and a modern light fixture hangs in the center of the room. On the South wall, a wooden doorway leads back into the hallway.

Moving South, into the ell of the house, is a 3rd bedroom. On the South wall of the 3rd bedroom is a window, overlooking the rear, South side of the property. On the West wall is a 4-panel door which leads to a closet. The flooring is the original poplar floor and has been painted. The walls and ceiling are plaster and a modern light fixture hangs in the center of the room.

Raised basement: On the North wall of the raised basement hallway, two (2) wooden doorways with 4-panel doors lead to the West and East ends of the Gable. On the West wall of the hallway is a wooden casement window which looks out, under the porch. On the East wall is a wooden casement window, overlooking the Southeast corner of the property. On the South wall is a wooden doorway with a 4-panel door which leads to the ell of the house. Under the staircase, on the South wall, is a storage space with wide, deep, wooden shelves. The flooring in the hallway is tile over concrete, over the brick foundation. The walls are plaster and the ceiling is exposed. A modern light fixture hangs in the center of the room.

Moving North, into the West end of the gable, is the master bedroom. On the West wall of the bedroom are three (3) windows, which make up the lower part of the bay window, overlooking Ohio Street. On the North wall is a wooden casement window. On the East wall, a gas fireplace with a plain brick surround rests at the chimney located in the gable of the house. The flooring in the bedroom is tile over concrete, over the brick foundation. The walls and ceiling are plaster and a modern light fixture hangs in the center of the room. On the North end of the East wall, a wooden doorway with a 4-panel, wooden door leads to the East end of the Gable and into the family room.

On the West wall of the family room is another gas fireplace with a brick surround. On the same wall, a wooden louvered door leads to a small bathroom, consisting of a shower and a toilet. On the North wall is a wooden casement window, along with a wooden exterior doorway that leads to the driveway. On the East wall is an exterior doorway with a 4-panel, wooden door, leading into the carriage house. On the South wall, a wooden casement window overlooks the Southeast corner of the property. The floor is tile over concrete, over the brick foundation. The walls and ceiling are plaster and a modern light fixture hangs from the center of the room. On the West end of the South wall, a wooden doorway leads back into the hallway.

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Moving South, into the ell of the house, is the utility room. On the West wall of the utility room, are two (2) windows which reside, under the porch. On the North wall is the chimney, located in the ell of the house. On the East wall, is a square, fixed window overlooking the Southeast corner of the property. The floors are concrete over the brick foundation, the walls are brick, and the ceiling is exposed. A modern light fixture hangs in the center of the room.

Note: Most of the 4- panel, wooden doors, described throughout the house, contain surface mounted rim locks, stamped with B.L.W. (Branford Lock Works), Patented 1859, along with white marble or brown swirled, mineral doorknobs.

Some of the earlier changes to the house, observed through photographs, include removal of verge board, along the peaks and eaves, and storm shutters on the windows of the raised basement. In an 1889 photo, these features are present but, by a 1947 photo, they appear to have been removed. (Photos included in this nomination). The original wooden staircase, leading to the main entrance, is believed to have been removed around the 1950s, although the limestone base step (residing on the patio) and the double staircase, at the side entrance, still remain. Other objects remaining on the property include another limestone step (also, on the patio) and a large, rectangular shaped piece of limestone, too large for a step, on the Southwest corner of the property that is believed to be a carriage stone (not included in the resource count. On the South side of the house, in the raised basement, a "majestic" coal chute replaced a wooden casement window, early on. More recent changes include: a brick patio and brick barbeque were built at the East end of the carriage house; a brick walkway was laid from the patio to the carriage house door; the fireplace in the living room (covered with drywall) and all of the transoms, above the doorways (covered with wallpaper over plywood), were discovered and uncovered.

The furnace was replaced and, for the first time, air conditioning was installed; wiring and plumbing were updated, including the sewer line, throughout the house.

A wooden bookcase, crown molding, and a poplar fireplace mantle with a marble surround and hearth were installed, all in the living room. The original fireplace surround was removed by a previous owner, many years ago.

The front porch, which was failing from disrepair, was repaired to the original form. Two (2) brick columns, under the porch, were refaced and relayed and new lattice panels were replaced.

Presently, the owners are taking advantage of a Facade Grant, awarded by the Morgan County Historic Preservation Society, to finish the trim on the porch and to replace three (3) sets of storm shutters. One (1) set, on the 2nd floor of the ell, is damaged beyond repair, and two (2) sets at the East end of the gable, on the 2nd and main floors, which have been missing for many years.

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Crawford-Gilpin House, Morgan, IN

Section 8. Statement of Significance:

This imposing, brick Italianate house commands notice with its round arched windows and doors, original wood storm shutters, original wooden porch, polychromed slate roof and its set-back lawn. This c.1862 house meets Criterion "C" in the area of architecture as one of the most outstanding and intact examples of a brick Italianate in the City of Martinsville and Morgan County. The house is associated with several important families in the industrial and political history of Martinsville.

Morgan County in South Central Indiana includes a portion of the roughly east to west boundary of the greatest advance of glaciation during the Ice Ages. Rich agricultural lands in the north and northwest portions of the state give way to hilly terrain in the south. The White River meanders diagonally across the county, from northeast to southwest. In the first years of the early 19th century, the river made the county strategically valuable. Following the Treaty of St. Mary's, 1818, pioneer Jacob Whetzel and his son Cyrus cut an east-west trail that connected the White River Valley with the Whitewater River Valley. Whetzel's Trace, as it was named, allowed settlers to pass through Central Indiana, and encouraged settlement in Morgan, at whose northeast corner it ended.

By 1821, settlement in the area had increased enough for Indiana General Assembly to grant county status to Morgan County. In December of 1821, Governor Jennings signed legislation authorizing a group of five men to convene in Morgan County to choose the county seat. They selected the Martinsville site and in May 1822, surveyors laid out forty-two blocks of lots. Its location near the White River seemed ideal to the transportation modes of the time. Access to the river made Martinsville one of the leading shipping points for grain and pork in Central Indiana. Shipwrights built wooden flatboats up

to 100' long that were loaded with barrels of pork, corn, wheat or oats. River pilots floated the flatboats to New Orleans and returned via riverboat to Madison, Indiana. Despite a good trade in agricultural goods, Martinsville remained a modest, slow-growing settlement. One illustration of this is the fact that it took thirty years to sell all the original town lots. By 1840, the village's population was about 400, and the pork shipping employed coopers, saw mills and blacksmiths. Additionally, Martinsville had general stores, a hotel and a tannery in the 1830s and 40s.

The shipping trade lasted until about 1850, by which time the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad had reached Edinburgh, Franklin, and Indianapolis, likely leading farmers to choose those markets. Canal engineering promised to improve shipping conditions over less controlled river travel. Early 19th century canals in the Eastern United States were successful; the beginning of the Wabash & Erie Canal in Fort Wayne in 1832 showed much potential. In 1837, construction began on the Central Canal, which would connect to the Wabash and Erie Canal and pass through Morgan County. Martinsville would stand to profit greatly from the canal; likely many were lured to town by the speculation. Failure of the Central Canal and its related Mammoth Internal Improvements-related projects dashed these hopes. The suspension of the canal marked the beginning of the decades long railroad era in Morgan County.

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From the 1850s to the early 20th century, Martinsville was linked by rail line to Chicago and Indianapolis and a number of local industries including brickyards, furniture factories, fisheries, and sanitariums boosted the economy. The state's first railroad line, from Madison to Indianapolis, completed in 1847, brought with it opportunity for transportation of a variety of goods at a cheaper cost. In 1853, the Martinsville-Franklin Flatbar Railroad reached Martinsville and connected the town to the industrial age.

The Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad built a line between those two cities that connected to the Franklin line in Martinsville in 1869. In 1849, James Crawford donated two (2) acres of land to the Martinsville & Franklin Railroad, (eventually, one of "The Big Four" lines), for a depot lot. The Crawford-Gilpin House, originally in a fringe area, stood one half (1/2) of a block east of what was, then, the Martinsville & Franklin Railroad Depot lot. The tracks ran parallel to this property and through the middle of a flour mill (The Thornburgh Milling Co.), where a grain mill stands today.¹

The Martinsville & Franklin Railroad Depot lot included split rails, a turn table and a railroad engine headquarters and repair shop (Map is included in this nomination). For decades, the growth of the railroad continued, bringing rising prosperity and optimism, throughout the state. From a population of about 400 in 1840, Martinsville grew to roughly 700 persons in 1860, and 1,350 by 1870. This growth would become evident in the size and styles of the homes being built.

Martinsville and Morgan County, like much of Central Indiana, was settled by a diverse group of Euro-Americans from southern states and eastern states. Building traditions from Yankee states and southern states are manifested in the vernacular architecture of the county. Residents would, then, adapt their own interpretations of different styles or types, some with the help of architects or pattern books, and build their homes accordingly.

The gabled-ell form, as represented in the Crawford-Gilpin House, was popular throughout Morgan County, dating from the mid-19th century to well into the 20th century. The gabled-ell form consists of front-facing gabled mass with equal or larger size perpendicular gabled wing to the rear. Often, a porch fills in the corner of the resulting "L." Some cultural geographers see the gabled-ell as an outgrowth of the New England-based upright and wing type. The upright and wing is strongly associated with the Classical Revival era in the Eastern U.S.; builders arrived at the form by adding a set back perpendicular one story wing to the temple front Greek Revival form popular in the early 1800s.² The wing of most upright and wing houses is lower than the upright gable front portion. Houses like the Crawford-Gilpin House show influences of both vernacular building trends.

¹ The railroad Engine House and turntable, as well as the Thornburgh Milling Co., appear on the 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map included with this nomination. The Crawford-Gilpin House itself is not shown on Sanborn Maps until the 1908 edition.

² Relevant discussion of the derivation of the two types can be found in McAlester, pp. 90-93 and Noble, p. 109.

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still remains, including the windows, the storm shutters, the exterior side staircase and the slate roof. In addition to these features, two original limestone steps and, what is believed to be a limestone carriage stone, still remain on the property. The nominated house represents a style, a period and a feeling in history, in the midst of the end of the Civil War era.

History of Ownership:

From 1837-1862, James Crawford owned this property. James and Delilah Crawford are believed to have had built the house in 1862.³ A native of Virginia, James Crawford was a Justice of the Peace early the community's history in 1830. Crawford was the construction contractor for the first brick house of worship in Martinsville, the Presbyterian Church, in 1842. In 1849, Crawford played a role in Martinsville's early railroad progress when he donated two acres of land just west of the Crawford-Gilpin House to the Martinsville and Franklin Railroad for use as a depot lot. Delilah Crawford was daughter to John Gray, who presided as judge at the first court session held in town in 1822. The Grays were town founders, having donated land for the original plat. In 1862, the Crawfords sold the house to Israel Gilpin. He owned and operated a wool mill, one of Martinsville's significant early industries. Gilpin's mill was the first two story brick building to occupy a portion of the courthouse square. Israel and Mary Gilpin lived in the house for twelve years. Mr. Gilpin sold it to John Buckner in 1870. Census records show that Buckner was a farmer.

In 1889, Mr. George W. Clapper bought the house and he and his heirs lived here until 1926. Clapper was also an important industrialist in town. A native of Pennsylvania, George and J.W. Cox owned and operated Clapper & Cox Woolen Mill. Later, George was a partner in Clapper & Hardwick Flour Mill. In 1869, Clapper was instrumental in helping secure passage of the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad through Martinsville. Clapper helped organize the first high school in town and served as president of the first school board. Martha Cox Clapper was the daughter of George's first partner, J.W. Cox. Following George's death in 1903, Martha platted the former mill site and had it annexed to Martinsville. This area includes the house and adjacent two-three blocks. In 1926, Howard and Doris Daily bought the house. Howard and Doris ran Daily Motor Company, an auto dealership. According to Daily family members, Mr. Daily wagered the home in a poker game and lost. From 1930-1945, the Sedwick family owned the house. John E. Sedwick, Sr. was a well-know attorney in Martinsville, where he practiced law beginning in 1893. J.E. Sedwick, Sr. was also Prosecuting Attorney for the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit in 1900-1903. John E. Sr. also served as city attorney for Martinsville for many years, and twice, the Republican Party put Sedwick on the ballot for Congressman; both bids were unsuccessful. His son, John E. Sedwick, Jr., became a long time circuit court judge in Martinsville and won several terms in the Indiana General Assembly in the late 1940s. John Jr. likely moved out of the house in 1941 when he

³ Records from the County Assessor's office show little difference in valuation from the first recorded entry in 1862 through the 1880s, though the transaction from Crawford to Gilpin was only \$175.00. Evidence indicates that the house dates to at least the period of Gilpin's occupation.

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Many authors have noted that the gabled-ell form seems to be associated with post-Civil War popular architecture and the rise of the Italianate style. Certainly, both Calvert Vaux in *Villas and Cottages* (1857) and A.J. Downing in *Architecture of Country Houses* (1850) published designs for L-plan cottages. Downing and Vaux were first to publish designs inspired by rural Italian architecture of the Renaissance era. Numerous other pattern books followed these two early examples in combining vernacular housing forms with high-style Italianate elements. The builders or architect of Crawford-Gilpin House were probably influenced by popular literature and the spread of tangible examples of the style. Downing and Vaux's examples included the trademark bracketed roofline, hooded windows, use of the classical round arch, and porches. Later examples like the Crawford-Gilpin House have tall, narrow windows, bay windows, and refinements like the polychromed slate roof. The house lacks the usual heavy brackets at the roofline, however, the bracketed porch arcade and bracketed frieze on the bay window add this element; additionally, the arch-fringed bargeboards along the main roofline (now missing) completed a bracket-like effect.

Popularity of the Italianate style in Martinsville and the State of Indiana continued until the 1890s. The City of Martinsville and Morgan County have some fine examples of Italianate design, built in the same period as this house, including the Morgan County Courthouse, c.1857-1859 (109-386-63002) and a "sister house" to this one, c.1865 (109-386-64178), which was destroyed in 1992. Confirmed by a previous owner of the "sister house", the house had the same floor plan as this house, only reversed. Both houses were Western facing, had the round arched windows with the limestone trim, a raised basement, the same polychromatic slate roof in a diamond pattern and storm shutters, at one time. Differences in the houses include the lack of a bay window and wooden porch on the "sister house". Through research, no connections have been made between the two houses or past owners of either house. The sister house at 309 S. Main was roughly contemporary with the Crawford-Gilpin House. It was a painted brick, gabled-ell house with hooded, round-arched windows. A house at 409 E. Washington Street is similar in scale to the Crawford-Gilpin House, and is a wood-frame gabled-ell with Italianate porch.

Several other houses in Martinsville approach the level of detail and degree of integrity of Crawford-Gilpin House. The William Shirley House at 489 N. Jefferson is a classical cubical, three-bay Italianate design with deep, bracketed cornice and similar window details to the Crawford-Gilpin House. The red brick house at 219 N. Ohio is richly ornamented with stone quoins, round arched windows with stone sills and keystones, and springer blocks, and a deep wooden bracketed roofline. Its porch has been rebuilt, likely at a loss of significant detail. Both are in the Martinsville Northside Historic District (NR, 1996).

There are examples of other homes throughout Martinsville that may feature generic Italianate or period elements like round arched windows and/or arched storm shutters, limestone detailing, a slate roof. However, there are few examples, other than the nominated house, of a house that maintains the same degree of exterior integrity and significant Italianate elements. Overall, this house has maintained its original form and integrity without major alterations. A large amount of the original fabric of this house

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married Edna Steinmetz. In 1945, John E. Sedwick, Sr. passed away. Following the death of Mrs. Helen Sheperd Sedwick, the family sold the property back to the Daily family. Mrs. Daily owned the house, for a second time, from 1948 to 1976. Recognizing Mrs. Daily's contributions to the city, Martinsville officials named a local park "Doris Daily Park" in her honor. When Mrs. Daily died, her family sold the house to N. Wayne and Judy Staggs, local pharmacists, who owned it for about one year, before selling it to Leslie A. Lane in 1978. In 2007, William and Kelly Jo (Lane) Wells became the owners.

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Section 10, Geographical Data, Verbal Boundary Description: Lots 19 & 20, Clapper's Addition, in the City of Martinsville.

See plat map entitled: Clapper's Addition to the City of Martinsville.

Boundary Justification:

This is the historic boundary.

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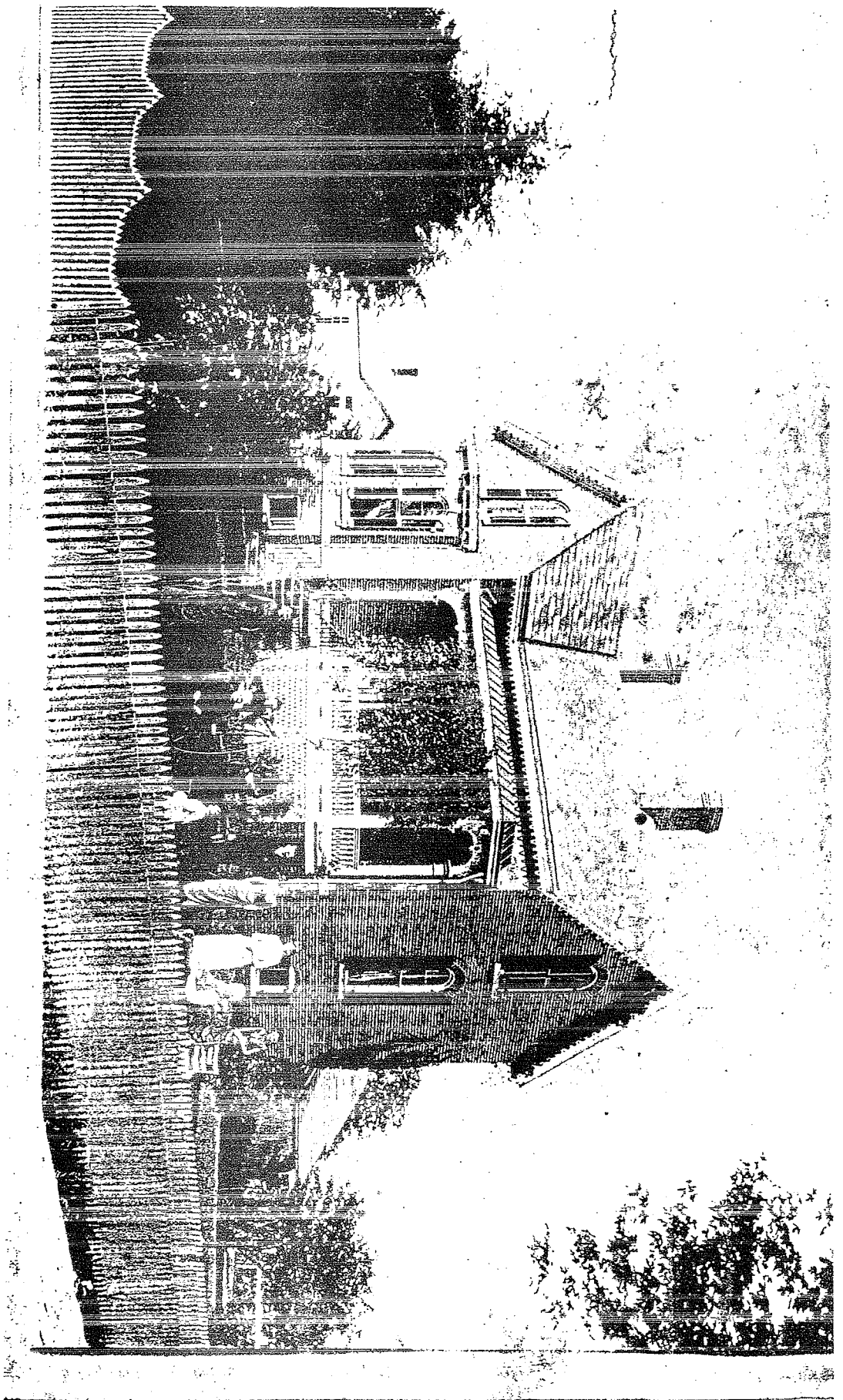
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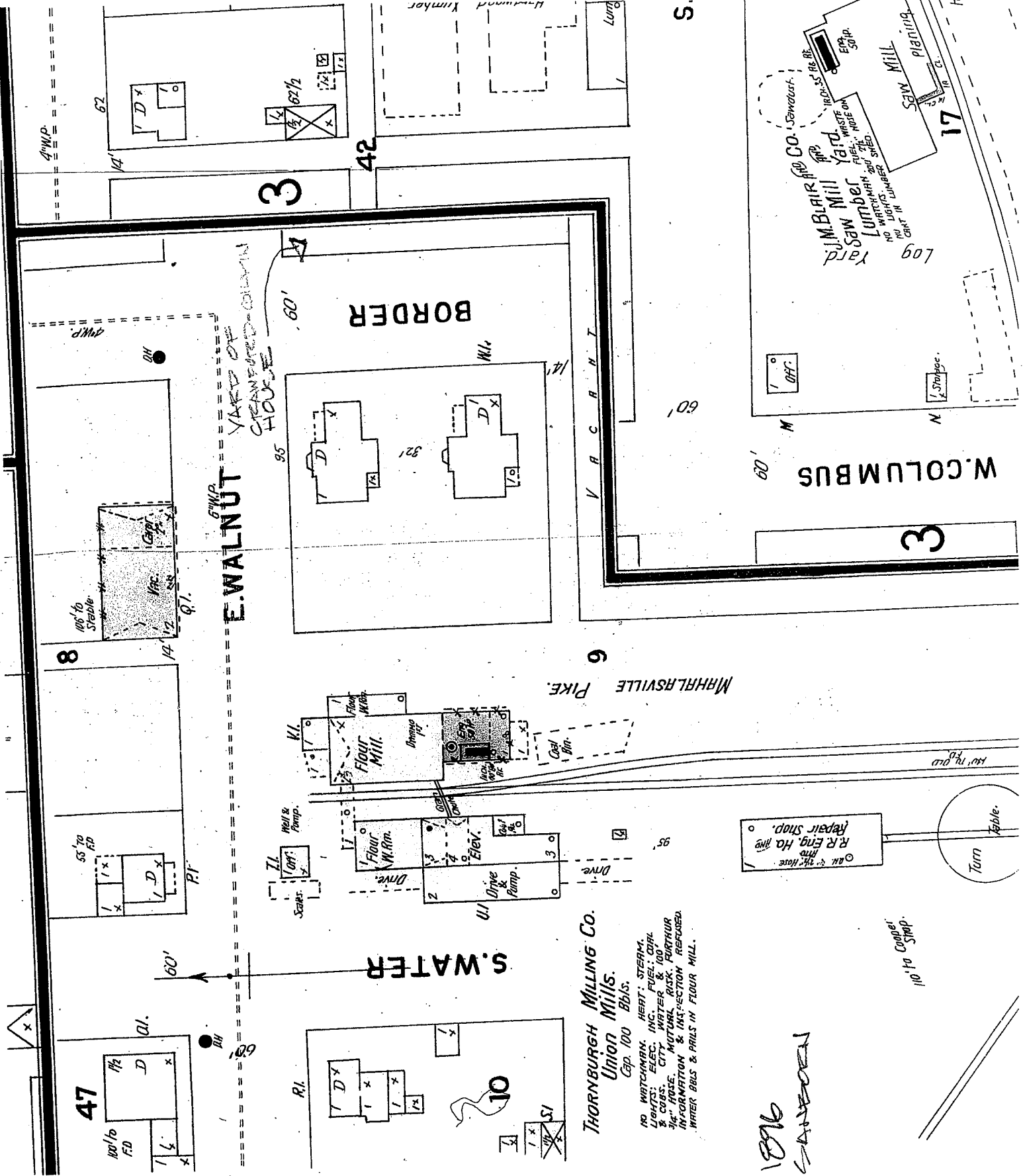
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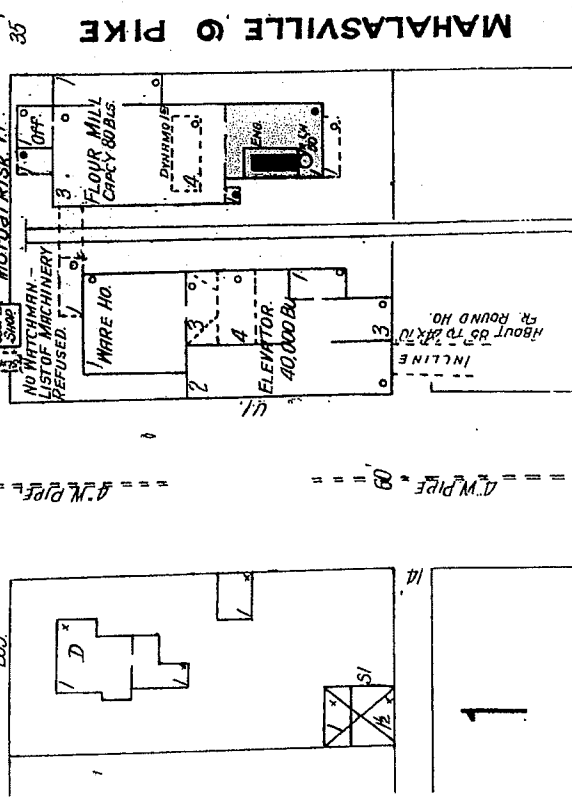
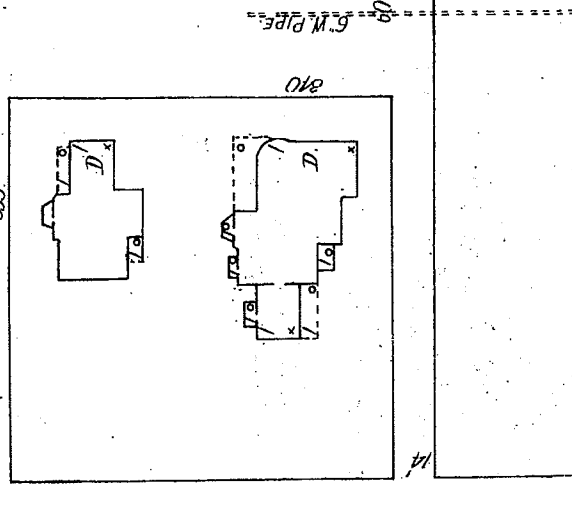
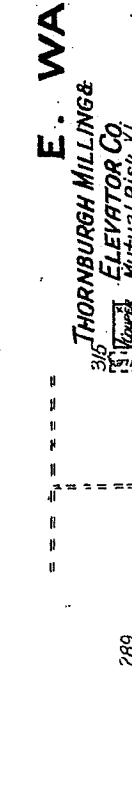
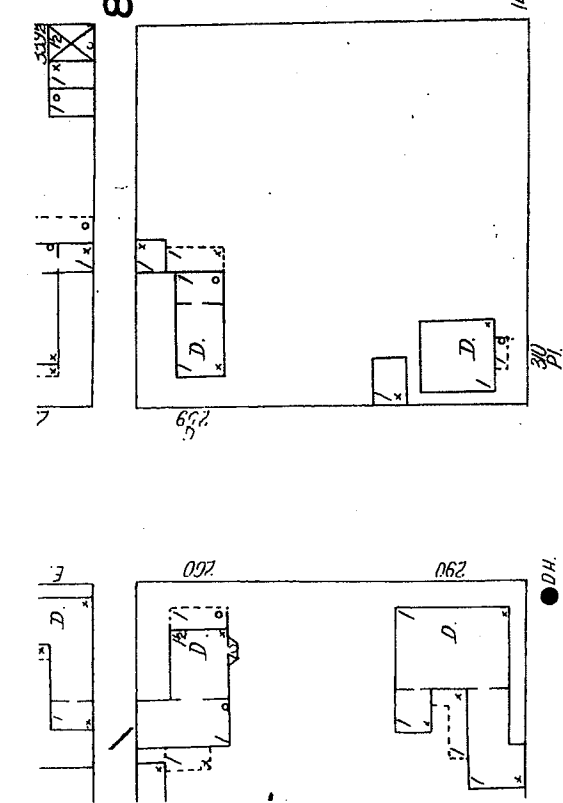
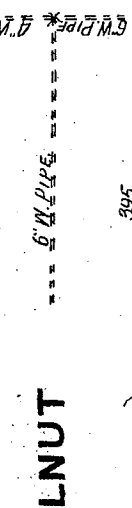
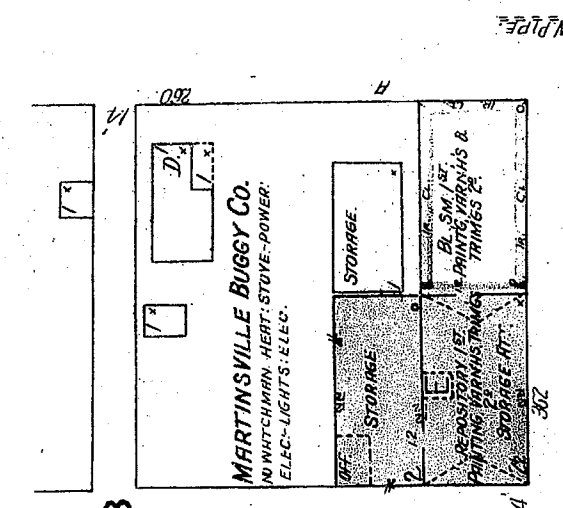
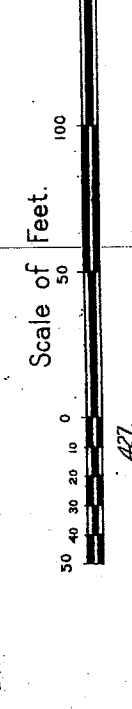
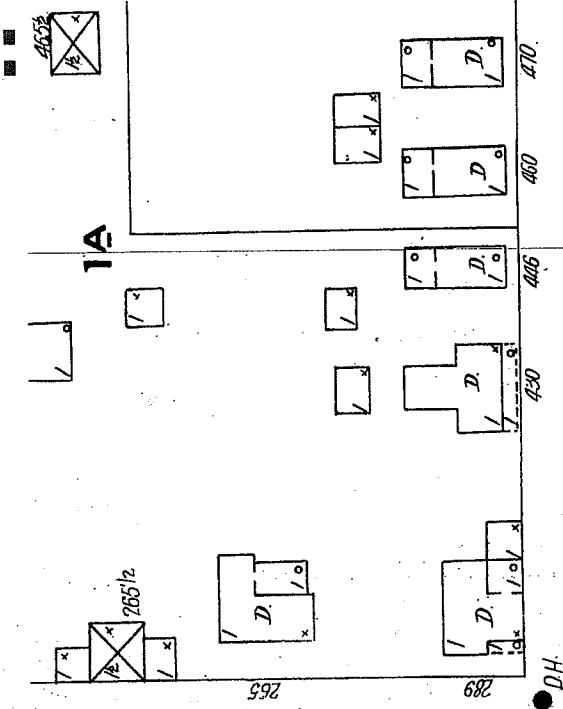
All photographs are of the Crawford-Gilpin House, Morgan County, Indiana, Martinsville. All photographs were taken by Kelly Jo Wells in 2007. Negatives are located at the office of: the Indiana Department of Natural Resources: Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology
402 W. Washington Street, W-274. Indianapolis, In. 46204-2739

- #1) West elevation, camera facing East.
- #2) Southeast elevation, camera facing Northwest.
- #3) East elevation, camera facing West.
- #4) North elevation, camera facing Southwest.
- #5) Northwest elevation, camera facing Southeast.
- #6) Close-up of West elevation, camera facing East.
- #7) Close-up of North elevation, camera facing South.
- #8) Close-up of front porch, camera facing Northeast.
- #9) Close-up of main entry door, storm shutters, pilasters, camera facing East.
- #10) Interior, main floor, living room, fireplace, camera facing Northeast.
- #11) Interior, main floor, central hall, staircase, camera facing East.
- #12) Interior, 2nd floor, Northwest bedroom, camera facing East.
- #13) Interior, 2nd floor, Northeast bedroom, camera facing Northeast.
- #14) Interior, raised basement, Northwest bedroom, bay window, camera facing West.



c.
1889
George W. Chappeal





CRAWFORD - GILPIN HOUSE

1908 SANBORN



Crawford-Gilpin House, Photograph #1



Crawford-Gilpin House, Photograph #2



Crawford-Gilpin House, Photograph #4



Crawford-Gilpin House, Photograph #5



Crawford-Gilpin House, Photograph #8



Crawford-Gilpin House, Photograph #10



Crawford-Gilpin House, Photograph #11